American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O Fortunatos nimium sua si bona norint
"Agricolas." . . . . *Virg.*

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THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

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The Harvest—Crops, &c.—As remarked last week, the wheat crop in this vicinity, and we believe generally in the state, will be a good one, although from some parts of the Eastern Shore, we regret to say, there are unfavorable accounts. Parcels of new wheat have reached our city, and commands a good price. The price of flour has slightly declined in our market, during the week, though in the same period it has attained to a higher price in N. York than it had reached for several months—other grain has also risen—The cause of this advance is attributed to the shortness of the crop in comparison with the last, although no fears are entertained of a scarcity or even of a short crop—as the wheat in the middle states will be an average one, while in the western grain growing states the yield will be large—There is probably some speculation connected with it. Corn, it will be seen, continues to command a high price in our market, and is likely to maintain the same.

The wheat in Virginia appears generally to have fallen short to a greater extent than in any other quarter—the heavy rains which fell just before ripening, and the excessive heat that immediately followed, caused the rust to such an extent that the crop may be considered at least one-third short, although in some parts there has been an average yield.

The Delaware Gazette says, "the wheat in this neighborhood, we believe, has now all been harvested, and from all we can ascertain, will prove an an average, if not an unusually abundant crop. Corn has been somewhat backward, but the late favorable weather has caused it to grow finely; and unless something should yet occur to injure it, which however, is not apprehended, there is no doubt but the crop will be as abundant as any previous season. Indeed the present has been a very propitious season for all kinds of grain, notwithstanding the late spring, which we are inclined to think is rather beneficial than otherwise."

The Wilmington Journal says that the Corn crop in the Southern part of Delaware, is said to be almost a failure; but in the neighborhood of Wilmington, there never was a better prospect for corn.

The Richmond (Va.) Compiler says:—We have endeavored to find out the Tobacco crop, but we have gathered no data from which we can form an opinion that is to be relied on. Such as we have, tends to the conclusion that there has been a heavy crop pitched, but that it is not well grown.

P. S.—We have, since the above, received the papers from the Eastern Shore of this state, and we regret to learn that the result of the harvest, shews a deficiency far beyond what was anticipated.

The Easton Gazette says "our farmers (in Talbot) have made about one-fourth of a crop. In Caroline its a complete failure—there they will not make the seed sown."

The Centreville papers give almost as unfavorable an account of the crops in Queen Anne's county—and the "News" at Chestertown says that the wheat crop in Kent co. is considerably below an average, and the lightest made during a period of many years—perhaps not a fair average half-crop has been made—the hessian fly is said to have been less destructive than on some former occasions, but the protracted spring drought, with some injury previously sustained by the frost, and a partial affection of rust, have tended to injure and destroy considerable wheat. The corn on some farms makes a fair appearance, and in good lands an average crop may be made, if the season contines propitious, but in lands of ordinary heart, the corn is unusually small, while in lands considered thin, but on which with proper industry and attention, from a barrel to 1½ to the thousand, may be generally raised, it is very diminutive, of a yellowish cast, and will scarcely produce any thing, and it is believed that the crop under any circumstances, will be much less than an average one. The Oats present a better appearance, but they have less growth than usual so near the reaping period, and these are considered light.

Smut in Wheat—Every suggestion and experiment calculated to aid in preserving the great staple of our country from the ravages of insects and the diseases to which it is subject, should be freely communicated to the public, and no one withholding valuable information upon a subject of such vast consequence to the human family, can be deemed as acquitting himself of a social duty which he owes to his fellow-man in so doing. We have placed in our columns this week, several articles upon subjects connected with the culture of Wheat, and allude to them here for the purpose of introducing an extract from a letter from a correspondent in Chester District, S. C. relative to the preparation of seed wheat as practised in his vicinity, and although this is not the quarter whence any new light was to be expected on the subject, still the fact mentioned may probably be new and acceptable to many farmers, and is worthy of a trial.

Mr. Editor—Is it generally known that blue stone dissolved in water at the rate of one pound to 4 or 5 bushels of wheat will entirely prevent the smut from growing, provided the wheat be soaked from 12 to 24 hours in the water thus prepared; there should be no more water than is necessary to immerse the wheat properly—after being thus soaked, the seed should not come in contact with smut again by being put into a smutty bag, &c.

By treating wheat in this way we of this neighborhood get rid of smut; and when wheat is not soaked in blue-stone, we invariably have smut, which is a great drawback on what little we raise.

Mississippi—This young state has had many drawbacks to retard her advancement in prosperity—but there is a redeeming spirit in her midst, which, with the great fertility of her soil, will eventually bring her safe through the fiery trials with which she has had to contend. The following extract of a letter received from a gentleman in Columbus, to whom we forwarded some young "grunters" a short time since, shows the native energy of her people, and the productiveness of the land.

"I am fully persuaded that our abused state will soon become hog-ish and cow-ish enough to eat her own meat, both of bacon and beef. Our planters are turning their attention to these things. I was surprised to find so many pigs ordered last winter, as came up on our boats during the season. I have seen 16 or 17 of our states, and I fully believe that none of them can make themselves more independent with the same labour than ours. As to making corn upon our best lands, we consider it a very trifling job. One good ploughing and hoeing after the ground is planted and broken up is sufficient to insure us from 30 to 60 bushels of shelled corn, and with good culture it will yield much more—with a plenty of that stuff you know we can raise hogs—that can be done, and then send out 4 to 500,000 bales of Cotton.

"I hope you will continue to publish articles in relation to the cotton movements in India. It is a subject in which the South feels a deep interest. I have not room to make remarks in relation to it now, but feel extremely solicitous to see every thing in relation to it. Be our sentinel here, and let us know how we must shape our course—I think I see important consequences* likely to result from it, and if it tends to our injury, we cannot know it too soon. Mississippi has the soil and climate, and I may add the citizens, to make her independent in any branch of agriculture, yet cotton is her great staple, and if she must partially abandon it, she should be ready for a timely beginning.

"Our crops both of cotton and corn will fully justify the expectation of an average one, although the former in the early part of the season was much injured by insects."

[*We agree with our correspondent, that important consequences are likely to result from the movements in England, to supplant us in that market by the cotton of India. Knowing as we do the interests involved, and the motives which are likely to influence the prompters of the project, we have strong faith in the belief that the attempt will not be abandoned until every means has been used, and every expense incurred, and found inadequate to accomplish the object in view. We make these remarks with full confidence, notwithstanding the reported return of the Agents who went from this country, and their unfavorable reports of the enterprize. But independent of this contingency, our southern friends would do well to prepare the way to secure for themselves that independence which a people can only be said to enjoy by being enabled to draw support for themselves and their dependencies from their own resources. How is it now to too great an extent in some of the Southern states? With a soil and climate adapted to the raising of almost every thing necessary for man and beast, we see the entire attention of the planter turned to one object, the raising of cotton—and thus by an over-production, reducing the price thereof to that point, which ere long, will be found insufficient to pay the cost of culture, with new rivals springing up in our vicinity, in Texas, &c. If this state of things is to continue, the consequence is easily foreseen should a failure of the crop take place, and the corn, meat and clothing, and other necessaries for plantation use to be purchased from abroad. We hope the planters of the South will awake to the importance of this matter. We would urge upon them read the very able address of Gen. M'Duffie upon this subject, published in our last volume, follow his advice and his laudable example, and a lasting benefit will accrue to themselves and their country.]

Important to Tobacco Planters—The Rev. James Gunn, of Robertson county, Tenn. says that the true and only safe remedy against the fly or insect which so often

destroys the tobacco plant, is to burn off the trash and leaves (in which the insect is concealed) for some distance around the plant bed; he has never failed to raise a full supply of plants since adopting this plan.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

Mildew, Blight or Rust.

Read before the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, June 2, 1841, and ordered to be printed.

This very important subject to the farmer, has recently occasioned two elaborate essays, that have been read before the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.

One proposes a new theory and consequent remedy, or rather preventative, of this fatal disease; the other attempts to controvert the theory, and deprecates the remedy of the first writer, as introducing a pernicious system.

It is not my present purpose to defend or to refute the doctrines of either of these distinguished agriculturists, but rather to point out some errors of reasoning, and misconception of facts, which I think they have both been led to adopt, in their zeal to maintain particular points. I may also give some views and ideas which the perusal of their interesting communications has brought to recollection, or induced me to cull from authors to whose works I have had recourse. I must, in the first place, take the liberty of correcting an inadvertence or inaccuracy in the language of Col. Smith, viz:—that "heat and moisture are two of the *elements* of vegetable life;" he should have said *agents*, which would give a more philosophic cast to some of his arguments. They are more essential agents of vegetation, but entirely distinct from what has heretofore been considered the aliments of vegetable life.

Mildew, rust and blight, of cereal grasses, I believe to be one and the same disease, under varying circumstances and modifications, known to physiologists as Puccinia Graminis, or animalculæ of the fungus tribe.

Col. Smith errs in his theory of blight, by limiting it, in a great measure, if not entirely, to the single cause of grass and weeds amongst the grain.

The agents which give energy to this parasitical fungus are many; and perhaps, as Mr. Gowen asserts, our atmosphere or climate is the most active.

With this reservation I am willing to go hand in hand with Col. Smith, in assigning as one of the predisposing causes, an undue portion of grass and other vegetation existing and drawing nourishment from the ground and the surrounding atmosphere, at the same time as the wheat, a substance which requires great nutritive force to carry it vigorously through the ripening process. Admitting the correctness of this principle, and I think it will bear the test of scrutiny, the true practical inquiry for the farmer is, how far can we dispense with or abate the evil?

Before proceeding farther, I must acknowledge myself under the ban of Mr. Gowen's rather tart language, when he deprecates as "visionary the idea that grass and weeds tend in the remotest degree to occasion rust in wheat."

This "idea" of Col. Smith's is probably new, but nevertheless it may be correct, and might be arrived at by implications from various eminent writers, who also sustain or give countenance to his remedy as the best mode of cultivating wheat. The old pioneer of Scotch husbandry, Sinclair, recommends the eradication of all weeds, which are likely to generate or produce rust. Le Conteur urges, in emphatic language, the perfect cleansing of the ground, and for this purpose prefers drill cultivation, which would more than compensate for the additional expense, by the increased and more healthy yield. He says, "Clover and rye grass are sown at the cost of several bushels per acre on the wheat crop, and that his practice is to sow grasses immediately after the grain has been harvested, which has been found to answer remarkably well, though at the expense of one additional ploughing," and quotes Sinclair to show that September is generally the best month for sowing grass seed.

In "British Husbandry," vol. 2, page 159, to prevent disease of grain it is recommended to preserve a free circulation of air, and especially drilling the grain instead of sowing it broad-cast.—I would not be understood as deciding that Col. Smith's doctrine is correct, and should be adopted, namely, that grass being injurious and promotive of rust, should not be sown with but after the grain. It is, however, an important question, and ought to be studied and observed with much attention.

I may hereafter trouble the Society with some reflections respecting the present order and succession of crops. Both Col. Smith and Mr. Gowen are, in my estimation, very unscientific in reasoning on the action of grass growing at the roots of grain. One tells us that "the moisture is increased by such vegetation," and the other that "grass and weeds are of service to shade and protect the crops in dry weather." Now my reading, observation, and practice have taught me that grass and weeds amongst crops increases the dryness of the ground, and that to keep the surface perfectly mellow and clean, counteracts the effects of drought; and, in fact, grass itself suffers more in dry weather under the shade of trees, than in the sunshine.

Mr. Gowen's potatoes would assuredly be destroyed by weeds in dry weather, though both might vegetate in a wet season; and his idea of sowing grass to prevent the growth of weeds, is a pretty bold assertion for a farmer and gardener of such established skill. It merely proves that we busy, money-making men, write as well as talk—without always duly weighing our words. I apprehend, too, that he is a little wide of the mark in supposing that grass amongst grain would tend to keep it warmer in sudden changes of temperature—"would keep in the heat," to use his own word. So keen an observer should not have committed this oversight. Our earliest and our latest frosts are observed on grass, and particularly clover, which is one of the best conductors, and consequently promotes sudden transitions from heat to cold.

But I have done with the blemishes and the beauties of Messrs. Smith and Gowen, and shall conclude with a few "notions" of my own. Mildew or rust of wheat and rye, is a parasitic plant, whose mode of existence in its incipient stage we know not, but the causes which call it into activity are probably numerous—extremes of heat and cold; moisture and rapid evaporation; rank growth, especially when occasioned by unfermented or fresh manure; bad condition of the ground, whether too rich or too poor; the interference of other vegetable matter, especially at the critical period of the grain's maturing; and in strong soil, where the wheat tillers freely, the use of too much seed, which leaves no room for the sun's rays to penetrate the ground, and give proper hardness and substance to the straw.

And now the remedy, or rather prevention, for remedy there is none. Change your system so as to avoid manuring immediately preceding the crop of wheat. Get the ground in as mellow and perfect order as possible; fresh manure is a rapid generator of weeds and fungi—it should never be put on clean wheat ground. Use good seed (occasionally changed) and so early that it may take root before winter sets in, and will be so far advanced in the spring, when grass seed is sown, as to prevent a rapid vegetation of the latter, (if you still adhere to this part of the old system;) take great pains to spread your seed evenly over the surface, and not so thick as to overload the soil, a very common error of farmers in this vicinity.

Steeping the seed-wheat in pickle, dusting or rubbing it with air-slacked lime, and the use of saline manure, are recommended by Sinclair, Le Conteur, Buel, and others.

A rigid observance of these precautions will not always, but may frequently secure your crops from blight. The sun, the air, and sky, are beyond our control, but the earth and plants may be greatly modified and subdued by judicious culture. The husbandman will in most cases be rewarded for care thus bestowed; and as a last resort, if his crop be attacked by the mildew, cut it immediately, even in the milky state; it will shrivel less when down than while standing. Algn. S. Roberts.

Fountain Park, May 30, 1841.

Blight in Wheat.

Sir,—I have been much interested with the papers that have appeared in the Cabinet on the cause and remedy of blight, and cannot but think—strange as it may at first appear—that Col. Smith and Mr. Gowen are in a measure, both right. That a crop of wheat, starved in the first place by the pasturage of a thick growth of grass a foot in height, and in the next chilled at the root by such a mass of vegetation, particularly in a wet season, must predispose to disease, one would think no one could deny; while Mr. Gowen's opinion, that the immediate cause is attributable to the sudden changes of the temperature of the atmosphere, either at the time of the ear leaving the envelope or afterwards, is perfectly rational, with the very plain fact before us the present season, when again a general rust has attacked the rye, which was never better grown or more clear of weeds or grass of any kind, and which evil has been foretold by every one who keeps a diary of the weather, one of my entries being, "A sharp frost—look out for Hessian and all other kinds of flies and blight." Allow me to say in passing, it is believed the general failure of the rye crop is occasioned by its coming so soon into ear in the spring—how would a spring sowing operate on its growth? It would still be an earlier crop than either barley or oats.

But the purport of this is, to say I have witnessed, in a late visit to a friend and excellent agriculturist, a mode of management which, with regard to the wheat crop, seems to reconcile both paties. There I saw the finest wheat, and the best crops of grass in the country, the former without rust, and the latter a real burden on the ground; but they are not cultivated in the usual way, the *wheat* being sown in the autumn without the accompaniment of grass, but on the first open weather after Christmas *timothy* seed is sown, and permitted to find its way into the ground by freezing and thawing; in April the clover-seed is sown, but without harrowing or any extra labor of covering—the result is, a thick crop of both, but so small as, at this season of the year, to be not of the least injury to the wheat, either by shading the soil or keeping the crop moist in wet weather, and too insignificant to be of the least consequence in the way of impoverishing the crop by exhaustion. By these means, my friend secures the advantage of an autumnal growth of grass for his cattle on the removal of his wheat crop, which crop has not been injured either by starvation, shade, or superabundant moisture; the weeds in the stubble being effectually cleared away by mowing, as soon as the wheat is harvested—a most admirable mode of management, which I see is practised by many of our best and neatest husbandmen, particularly on the farm of Woodside, near Wilmington, Delaware, where stubble-mowing is practised with the most beneficial results.—*Farmer's Cabinet.*

J.

Farm Pens.—For the last five or six years I have adopted the plan of keeping my horses, cattle, hogs, &c., in a lot around which are the stables, cattle shelters, beef pen, and also a smaller and separate pen for sheep, and one for hogs. There is a stream of water passing through this enclosure, and each of the little divisions runs to the water. This I consider a great convenience, as well as very beneficial to the stock. In these lots my cattle and horses are kept, from first November to first April, without ever being turned out. Corn stalks, leaves, straw, &c., are hauled in and spread from time to time. The barns, stables, corn houses, &c., are ranged along the north and west sides, and the intermediate spaces are filled up with cheap shelters of plank. The quantity of manure is vastly increased; and I believe the cattle are in better condition in the spring, after the first winter (the confinement does not agree so well with them at first) than when kept in moveable pens. Another advantage is, that a farmer can stand in one spot and see all his stock fed, without walking half a mile to see his cattle, and another half mile to see his hogs. Again, the different kinds of manure are mixed, and the whole contents of the farm pen are trodden, and may be used more advantageously. Salt, without stint, is kept in a trough in the yard, to which the stock have free access.

It is a treat to walk into such a place and see the milch cows regaling themselves on sugar-beet, and the greedy Berkshires devouring steamed roots, &c., all protected from the cold and rain.—*South. Plant.* Ed. Hill.

Buckthorn Hedge.—If any gentleman wishes to see a beautiful Buckthorn Hedge, he may be gratified by stopping at the residence of the editor, in Cambridge. We are satisfied, from our own experience, that farmers might adopt this mode of fencing inclosures with success. It would be a perfect protection against all animals that usually trespass on their grounds. The plant is not only useful for this purpose, but is highly ornamental. No worm or borer attacks the root or the stem; no insect preys upon the foliage. It is also of rapid growth; and in six years it may be raised from the seed to a state of maturity sufficient to afford the protection required. And the best recommendation of all is, perhaps, that it will last as long as its owner or his heirs may need it. Our plants were produced six years ago, from Mr. Derby of Salem, who it is well known, has a specimen of the hedge, which surpasses any thing of the kind in Massachusetts. —*Bos. Courier.*

ON MANURES, THEIR NATURE AND APPLICATION.

We give the name of manure to all substances which are applied to land for the purpose of increasing the crops we intend to cultivate, and we are satisfied that, by the application of manures to our land, greater crops are produced, until the strength of the manure be exhausted; and then we apply another quantity to keep up its productiveness, without even inquiring into the nature of the manure which we apply, or the way in which it produces these effects on the soil.

The importance of manure to the farmer is such, that his success, in the production of the crops he cultivates, will mainly depend on its quality, and the application of it to the crops he raises as food for sheep and other stock; as those crops which are consumed on the farm, are much more productive of an additional quantity of manure than the crops of grain, a great part of which is carried off the land.

Vegetable and animal matter in a state of decay or manure, is composed of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen, the elements of which are the elements of growing vegetables. "By the laws of chemical attraction, vegetable and animal manure is changed by the action of air and water, and made fluid or æriform." (Davy.) Vegetable and animal manure, when well mixed in the soil, gives to it the power of absorbing and transmitting moisture for the use of plants that grow in it; therefore, improvement in some soils, and increased energy in others, will be given by the application of manure.—The effects produced will continue much longer in some soils than in others; in some, it will be of long duration; in others, it will be transitory. The dung of animals, kept on the farm with litter, is the principal manure on which the farmer should depend, as he has it in his power either to increase or diminish.—Other manure he can have recourse to, when an additional quantity is wanted. As straw and green crops are the foundation of manure, the increase of these raw materials is, therefore, of great importance with a view to future crops. When straw is left in the field as stubble, we are deprived of one-fourth at least, of the means of producing manure; we therefore see the propriety of collecting all the straw which our crops produce, for the purpose of converting it into manure.

In the experiment we have made to ascertain the weight of a crop of straw, we find that the quantity of wheat straw will average double the weight of the wheat produced; so that if all the straw be converted into manure, by part of it being consumed by some animal as food, and the remainder as litter, it would, with proper care, produce manure sufficient to keep up, and with good culture increase, the productiveness of the soil.

Well fed cattle or sheep, whether in the field, stall or yard, produce an abundant supply of the best and most valuable manure, which will again produce an abundant crop of green food for stock. We hold it to be an axiom in agriculture, that all the manure which can be produced, should be applied to the production of green food, such as turnips, mangel wurtzel, potatoes, cabbage, vetches, or clover, for stock. By the application of all our manure to the production of food for stock, a very large quantity of food can thus be obtained on a small quantity of land, when compared with the old system of applying all our manure for the production of corn for the market. The produce of food for the feeding of stock ought to be our first object—that of corn for sale the second: if we secure the first the second will follow of course.

A proper and unremitting attention to the accumulation of the dung-hill ought to be one of the first objects of the farmer; he ought to add to its contents by every means in his power, and adopt every plan for increasing its magnitude by the kind of crops he cultivates, and not only to add to its bulk, but also to its richness. The dung of beasts fed on straw only is of little value when compared with the dung of those fed on turnips; but the dung of those beasts fed on corn is better than either; and the dung of those fed on oil-cake is the most valuable of all the others.

An acre of clover is said to keep three 3-years old beasts for six months, from April to November; and an acre of turnips will keep three 3-year old beasts from 1st November to the 1st of May: the quantity of manure which these three beasts will produce, while being thus fed in the house or yard for twelve months, will be about thirty tons.

If we have a cistern or a pool in which the urine and all the water from the dung-hill runs, and if we regularly return it to the dung-hill by pumping it upon it, or if we mix the liquid with the earth, or if we cart it out in water-carts and spread it over our arable or pasture land, none of the richness of the dung will go to water; but if this water runs to waste, this liquid, being the essence of the manure, it must necessarily be of less value; the whole of the dung-hill will run away in a liquid state, if allowed to remain long enough.—We have seen this to be the case in numberless instances; indeed, there are very few farmers who pay a proper attention to this circumstance; all let their liquid manure run away to the brook, without even attempting to stop it. If I were to make an estimation of the loss which the farmers in general sustain in this way, I would say that he loses at the very least one-fourth part, and in some instances, much more of the means he has of procuring a good crop of turnips. An ox or a cow fed in the house through the year, will produce as much dung as will be sufficient for half an acre of turnips.

The manufacture of manure or the art of preparing it for every kind of land, ought to be more attended to than it is, and if farmers saw the advantage which they woud derive from having their manure prepared for their particular kind of soil, they would pay more attention to it than they do at present: this is one of the most necessary branches of the agricultural business,—not only the preparation of it, but the means of increasing its quantity, and preserving its quality.

Then, again, there ought to be more consideration paid to the application of manure to particular land: large quantities are frequently put on land, and the result is the production of an overabundance of straw and less corn. Dung, we think, should never be put on land but for the production of green crops. If the effects produced on these crops are so great, that the consumption of the whole will tend to make the next crop overluxuriant, then part of the crop should be taken from the land, and consumed in the yard.

When dung is mixed with the soil, it produces a certain degree of fermentation in the vegetable matter which the earth contains, separating its parts, dividing and pulverizing it, making it friable and porus, and in a certain degree performing what is done by tillage. This putrid fermentation of vegetable and animal matter in the soil has a great effect on the portions of earth which it comes in contact with; the putrid matter is disseminated through it, altering the nature, texture and color of the soil, and making it friable, clammy, and of a dark color.

The production of turnips, vetches, and clover, by a large proportion of the farm, and the consumption of these by sheep and oxen, will, under almost every circumstance, produce a sufficient quantity of manure to keep the land in a highly productive state; and, if sufficient attention be paid to this part of agricultural business, a much greater quantity of corn will result from it, even when a less breadth of land is sown to corn, and a greater proportion to turnips, vetches and clover.

As manure is of such vital importance to the farmers, every attention should be paid to the collection of the materials necessary to form it; every vegetable substance, together with the waste earth of ditches, road sides, sides of the fields, yards, &c. will add to the compost heap, not only in quantity, but also in quality, if proper care in the mixture be attended to.

Weeds of every kind will be available before they come to seed, or rather before they blossom, as the seeds of many of them are perfected before the blossom drops off; and it should be kept in mind, that no fermentation in the dung-hill will destroy the vegetative power of a single seed.

When vegetable matter is fermenting in a dung-hill, it should be mixed and covered with earth, which will imbibe the volatile or gaseous matter that is thrown off during its fermentation; and if there be a large portion of animal manure in the compost, it should have a bed of earth to imbibe all the carbonaceous matter that runs from it: and on every turning over which we think it right to give the mass, we should add an additional quantity of earth to cover it with.

Much earth should be used in all dunghills, as the earth that is thus impregnated is nearly, if not altogether as valuable as the dung itself, in altering and improving the soil to which it is applied.

But in these composts, regard should be had to the nature of the soil, to which we intend to apply them; for we should regard manure more as an alterative, than as a food, for plants. A compost for a light soil should be formed of cold manure, the dung of animals which chew the cud, of clayey or tenacious earth, and the clearing of ditches or other water-fed earths. The compost for strong tenacious soils should, on the other hand, be formed of hot manure, the dung of animals that do not chew the cud, such as horses and pigs. These should be mixed with light, sandy, or rubbly earth, the sides of roads, or sandy, dry, porous earth from rich yards or other places.

Road scrapings, being the produce of stone reduced by friction, is of a gritty, sandy nature, whatever be the nature and properties of the materials of which it is composed; and from its gritty quality it forms an excellent alterative for clayey soils, and when mixed with a large portion of horse dung, it forms an excellent compost for all clay or strong soils, as it tends to keep the soil open and porous.

In the application of manure, the nature of the soil should be considered. If the soil be a strong clay, and very tenacious, the manure should be of a light, or loose porous nature, such as stable unfermented dung; and if a compost, it should be made of a light, sandy or porous nature: but if the soil is light and porous, the dung should be of a cold nature, such as well rotted cow or cattle dung.

Compost made of cattle dung and clayey loam, or any heavy tenacious substance, is the best manure for light land; long straw, or unfermented dung, as stable dung or any substance which is loose and friable, should never be used on sandy soils.

Peat mixed with green dung and fermented, is formed into an excellent vegetable manure: the mode of doing this, in the most perfect way, is that recommended by Lord Meadowbank.

The principal artificial manures are bone-dust, soot, rape, and oil cake; these produce wonderful results on the turnip crop.—*Morton on Soils.*

BERKSHIRE HOGS.—I believe that, with half the quantity of corn, the Berkshires will make good pork, and more of it than any other breed I have ever known. Upon good grass they will require no feeding. They are the most quiet hogs, and the best nurses I have ever seen. I have never known one to jump a fence eighteen inches high, and one of the greatest recommendations to Virginia farmers is, that a single cross of the Berkshire upon the common stock immediately changes and improves the character of the offspring. To show the additional weight and size obtained by the improved cross, I would refer you to a communication in the March number of the Farmers' Register, page 174, where the weight of several large lots in Ohio of the cross reported to have averaged from two hundred and fifty to four hundred and thirty-five pounds, at sixteen and twenty months old. In the same article, one single cross, under the most unfavorable circumstances, is reported to have effected an increased average of one hundred and two pounds over the weight of the original stock. E. Phinney, Esq., of Lexington, Massachusetts, sent to market, on the 22d February last, fifteen half Berkshires, from fifteen to eighteen months old, of which the total weight was seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-eight, an average of five hundred and thirty and a half pounds. Some of those weighing upwards of five hundred pounds were only fifteen months old.

In a letter from John Mahard, Esq; of Cincinnati, one of the largest pork packers in that city, it is stated that the half-blood Berkshires are found to stand driving better than any other breed of hogs.

These facts are sufficient, I presume, without thousands of others that could be adduced, to establish the superiority of this celebrated stock. A. B. SHELTON.

[*Southern Planter.*

MORELLO CHERRIES.—It is well known that the trees of this kind of Cherries, which are the most valuable of any cultivated in this part of the country, are nearly all killed by knots formed on the small limbs; to prevent which, a person who has tried the experiment, recommends those who have trees of this kind, to bore a hole with a large spike gimblet in the stem of the tree 3 or 4 feet above the ground, the hole sloping downwards towards the heart of the tree, and put into the hole the bulk of a middle sized rifle bullet, of quicksilver, plug up the hole with wood, cut it off close, so that the bark may grow over it. This will prevent any more knots from forming, and the tree will become thriving and healthy. The best time to do this is in the spring, when the sap is rising. The old knots should be removed.

Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c.—The high prices that are paid for the improved breeds of farm stock, renders it necessary that more attention be paid to their management, and the diseases to which they are subject. For this purpose we shall from time to time give such remedies and modes of treatment as may come to us vouched for by experienced men:

Bots and Lock Jaw in horses—O. T. Major, in the Ky. Farmer, says he has tested the following for many years. For Bots or attack of the Grub, cause the horse to be well slapped in the flank with the open hand or paddle, the sound causes them to let go, which relieves the suffering horse.——For Lock Jaw, get them warm or hot, drench with cayenne in spirits, sulphur and salts added will be good. If they cannot be drenched, bathe their head, loins and feet with warm or hot water.

John M. Johnson, in the "Farmer's Cabinet," says that while his neighbors are occasionally losing a horse from the Bots, he has never had a case among his stock, tho' he has been rearing horses for market for several years—he attributes his security to his salting his horses several times a week, the salt strengthening the stomach and destroying the grub, which might otherwise destroy the horse.

Scours in Colts—The same writer says that scours or laxity of bowels may be cured thus: take a pint of strong coffee a little over milk-warm, add two table-spoonsful of flour, and break into it two eggs, stir well together, and give the whole as a drench. Two doses are generally sufficient for the most inveterate attack, if taken in time.

Colic—Mr. J. says after resorting to all the means usually adopted without success, for a fine young horse suddenly taken with colic, and which he had given over to die, he recollected reading of laudanum being a sovereign remedy in that dangerous disease, and lost no time in administering about half an ounce, and in about ten minutes he appeared perfectly well.

Founder—For founder in horses, Mr. J. generelly succeeds in taking from the neck vein about a gallon of blood, and administering as a drink a quart of sassafras tea, made strong, one table-spoonful of saltpetre, and a quarter of an ounce of assafœdita; withholding any drink for 5 or 6 hours, at the end of which should he not be better, repeats the bleeding, taking half the quantity, and giving another sassafras drench, offering him bran or oats scalded with sassafras tea, his drink being mixed with the tea; his feet should be well cleaned and filled with cow manure.

Horn Distemper—A "Practical Farmer" in the Boston Cultivator, while he admits that the application of spirits turpentine is good, asserts the use of hot brimstone is still better, for the cure of horn ail; he puts one spoonful boiling hot into the cavity just between the horns.

Sheep poisoned by the common red cherry—E. Barnes in the New Genesee Farmer says, that he turned in 50 or 60 merino sheep into an orchard of fruit trees, including the common red sour cherry; they seemed unusually fond of the young cherry sprouts which had sprung up very thick about the cherry trees, and in less than an hour a large proportion of them were discovered to be diseased, and they were immediately turned out; they staggered continually, pitching forward upon their heads, and often turning entirely over upon their backs—in the course of two or three hours several of them died, the remainder gradually recovered. Post mortem examinations proved that their stomachs were compactly filled with the leaves of the cherry sprouts, containing, it was supposed, prussic acid sufficient to destroy animal life. A neighbor of his lost a cow from eating the leaves of a cherry tree, which had been blown down.

Cows before and after calving—A writer in the New England Farmer makes the following remarks upon the treatment of this valuable animal which deserves attention. "My father's practice until last autumn was, to feed his cows for a short time before calving higher than they had previously been fed, in order to have their bags well filled at the time of calving, when it was his practice to give them also warm water thickened with meal; the consequence was, this extra feeding caused the udder to fill too soon, and the milk continuing to press in, produced inflammation, and the cows were much troubled with hard and swollen bags. Observing this, I last spring requested my father to try an experiment on a cow that the year before had given us much trouble, by *reducing* the quality of her food, instead of *increasing* it, and the result was, she calved before her bag was full. At first she gave but little milk, but in a short time her milk increased, and the udder remained soft and pliant. We have had no trouble on this score since, except with a heifer which calved about the first of July, when the grass was abundant; and this would probably have been prevented, had she been fed at the barn for eight or ten days with hay before calving, and she would then have been saved much pain, and we much trouble. This subject has received but little consideration; but who can tell what effect one week of pain and suffering, arising from an inflamed udder, might have upon the health of the cow, and the quantity and quality of the milk during her whole life after?"

Mange and Quinsy—A correspondent of the Tennessee Agriculturist gives the following cure for Mange in hogs, which, assurance is given, has never failed, in many trials, to produce a perfect cure in a short time: take the common poke root stalk and sallad, and boil a quantity of it until the liquor becomes quite strong, then season with salt, meal, pot liquor, &c. until it is made palatable to the hog, and he will partake of it and the sallad most bountifully. It has been observed, too, that if the hog has ticks on him, they all drop off after the first or second feed, but whether from getting the liquor on him whilst feeding, or taking it inwardly, is not known. [The editor adds, that he has long known that poke root was a valuable medicine for many diseases incident to domestic animals, and believes that a strong tea of poke root, given frequently, will cure the malignant disease denominated *farcy*—it acts upon the skin, all the absorbents, and "cleanses the blood."]——For the Quinsy, give the hogs one or two *Tea-parties*—tea made strong of penny-royal, and seasoned as the poke juice, with salt, meal and pot liquor."

Milking.—The opiuion is doubtless well founded that the quantity of milk given by a cow is determined in part by the mode of milking. Some persons will obtain a larger quantity than others. The rule is, that the more gently and quickly one does the work, the greater will be the quantity obtained. And from this rule we are authorzed to make the inference that generally, *woman* can perform this labor *better than man*. There is scarcely room for doubt that a dozen cows would give more milk in the course of the season if milked by women than if milked by men. But whether the greater economy of appropriating female labor to this business, will be sufficient to stay that current of fashion which calls upon the farmer's wife and daughters to cut all acquaintance with the cows and other animals, is exceedingly doubtful. We wish that it might.

Some evidence of the effects of different milking was obtained a year or two since on the farm of one of my neighbors. As Jonathan was rather old and stiff, he was set to do the milking. This continued for weeks; but the quantity of milk obtained being less than the owner thought his cows ought to yield, he was induced to seek for the cause; and upon setting the other younger man to do the milking, he very soon obtained a quart per day more from each cow than before. I am not aware that there was any accurate measurement in this instance; and I intend only to say that the difference in the quantity of milk obtained was such that the milking was taken out of the stiff fingers of Jonathan and assigned to some that were more nimble.

This subject seems to relate to a trifling matter; but it being one of those labors which come round twice in a day, the trifle added to the trifle each night and morning, may amount to an important item in the course of a year.

N. E. Farmer.

Keeping Ice—The following simple and effectual mode of keeping ice is recommended in the Kentucky Farmer:

"At sun-rise take from the ice-house as much ice as will probably be wanted thro' the day, and cover it up in some saw-dust placed in a barrel which sits in the dairy house. Each morning it must be placed in *dry* saw-dust, as after the saw-dust gets wet, we have found it does not prevent the ice melting so well as when dry. It is very easy to keep two parcels of saw-dust to be used alternately, the one for covering the ice while the other is being dried—At night the size af any given lump is scarce perceptibly diminished. Away with your half ton of lumber, charcoal and zinc, with which you are humbugged under the name of 'refrigerator.'"

On the Destruction of the Slug, which infests the Rose Bush. By D. Haggerston, Gardener to J. P. Cushing, Esq. In a letter read before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

[We are happy to have the opportunity, thus early, to lay before our readers the communication of Mr. Haggerston to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, upon the destruction of the rose *slug*. It will be recollected that by the liberality of T. Lee, Esq., and other gentlemen of this vicinity, the Society offered the handsome premium of one hundred and twenty-five dollars to any individual who should discover a mode of destroying the insect without injuring the foliage, or otherwise damaging the plant. This, we believe, has been fully effected by the remedy which Mr. Haggerston suggests in his letter. So far as we have tried experiments, we have found it effectual. It will receive, however, further attention, the subject having been referred to the Committee on Flowers, who are to report to the Society, after having satisfied themselves that it will fully destroy the insect.

Mr. Haggerston, thus far is the only competitor for the premium. Yet we think it doubtful whether any one else will contend with him, as no method could be easier or cheaper, it being within the means of every one who can purchase a few pounds of soap, (costing a few cents,) and a water pot.

We would also call the attention of our friends to the remarks of Mr. Haggerston in relation to the value of the whale oil soap in killing that destructive little insect the *thrips*, or vine-fretter, commonly called: within a year or two they have so rapidly increased, that they have been almost as injurious to the rose bush as the slug. The solution is certain death to them as soon as it touches them. The aphides, or green lice, so troublesome, and withal such dirty insects, are no less summarily dispatched. Indeed, we consider Mr. Haggerston's discovery as one of the most valuable which has been made for a long time, and if the premium were ten times the amount, he would have fully deserved it. Great credit is due to him for his exertions in endeavoring to find some method of killing the slug, and the great number of experiments he instituted for this purpose, before he could accomplish his object.

His field of experiments was large, and he was desirous as well as his liberal employer, to get rid of an insect which had become so numerous that it was no satisfaction to cultivate a collection of roses, to be thus destroyed. We congratulate the floricultural world that this obstacle to the general cultivation of so lovely a flower as the rose is removed, and that we may hereafter see it flourishing in all its splendor.—*Ed. Mag. of Horti.*]

To the President of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

Sir:—Having discovered a cheap and effectual mode of destroying the *rose slug*, I wish to become a competitor for the premium offered by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

After very many satisfactory experiments with the following substance, I am convinced it will destroy the above insect in either of the states in which it appears on the plant, as the fly when it is laying its eggs, or as the slug, when it is committing its depredations on the foilage.

Whale oil soap, dissolved at the rate of two pounds to fifteen gallons of water: I have used it stronger without injury to the plants, but find the above mixture effectual in the destruction of the insect. I find, from experiments, there is a difference in the strength of the soap; it will be better for persons using it to try it diluted as above, and if it does not kill the insect, add a little more soap, with caution.

In corresponding with Messrs. Downer, Austin & Co., on the difference in its appearance, they say, "whale oil soap varies much in its relative strength, the article not being made as soap, but being formed in our process of bleaching oil; when it is of very sharp taste and dark appearance, the alkali predominates, and when light colored and of flat taste, the grease predominates." The former I have generally used, but hav tried the light colored and find it equally effectual, but requires a little more soap, two pounds to thirteen gallons of water.

Mode of preparation.—Take whatever quantity of soap you wish to prepare, and dissolve it in boiling water, about one quart to a pound; in this state strain it through a fine wire or hair sieve, which takes out the dirt, and prevents its stopping the valves of the engine, or the rose of the syringe; then add cold water to make it the proper strength;

apply it to the rose bush with a hand engine or syringe with as much force as practicable, and be sure that every part of the leaves are well saturated with the liquid; what falls to the ground in application will do good in destroying the worms and enriching the soil, and from its trifling cost, it can be used with profusion; a hogshead of one hundred and thirty-six gallons costs forty-five cents, not quite four mills per gallon. Early in the morning, or in the evening, is the proper time to apply it to the plants.

As there are many other troublesome and destructive insects the above preparation will destroy, as effectually as the rose slug, it may be of benefit to the community to know the different kinds upon which I have tried it with success.

The Thrips, often called the vine-fretter, a small, light-colored or spotted fly, quick in motion, which in some places are making the rose bush nearly as bad in appearance, as the effects of the slug.

Aphis, or plant louse, under the name of green or brown fly; an insect not quick in motion, very abundant on, and destructive to, the young shoots of the rose, peach trees, and many other plants. The Black Fly, a very troublesome and destructive insect, that infests the young shoots of the cherry and the snow-ball tree. I have never known any positive cure for the effects of this insect, until this time.

Two varieties of insects that are destructive to, and very much disfigure, evergreens, the balsam or balm of Gilead fir in particular; one aphis, the other very much like the rose slug.

The Acarus, or red spider, that well known pest to gardeners.

The above insects are generally all destroyed by one application, if properly applied to all parts of the foliage; the eggs of insects continue to hatch in rotation during their season; to keep the plants perfectly clean, it will be necessary to dress them two or three times.

The disease, Mildew, on the gooseberry, peach, grape vine, &c. &c., is checked, and entirely destroyed by a weak dressing of the solution.

The Canker Worm. As the trees on this place are not troubled with this worm, I have not had an opportunity of trying experiments by dressing the trees, but have collected the worms, which the liquid kills by being touched with it. The expense of labor and engines for dressing large trees, to be effectual, may be more than the application of it will warrant, but I think by saturating the ground under the trees with the liquid, about the time the insects change from the chrysails state and ascend the trees, it will destroy them; or when the moths are on the tree, before laying their eggs, they may be destroyed without much labor. In either case, the mixture may be applied much stronger than when it comes in contact with the foliage. Laying it on the trunk and branches of the tree, of the consistency of thick paint, destroys the brown scaly insect on the bark, and gives the tree a smooth, glossy, and healthy appearance.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

DAVID HAGGERSTON.

Watertown, June 19, 1841.

FRUIT DEPARTMENT— FOR JULY.

Grape Vines will now be swelling their fruit rapidly. Attention should be paid to the vines, in order that the wood for bearing next season is laid in so as to ripen well. All superfluous shoots should be cut away, and the clusters of fruit be tied up to the trellis, to prevent their being broken by their large size. Give repeated syringings, as the berries swell, and keep the vines free from inrects, particularly the red spider.

Vines in the open air should be attended to; the shoots should be tied in, and all superfluous wood removed.

Strawberry beds may be made this month. Last year's beds should be kept clear of weeds.

Plum trees may be budded the latter part of the month.

Rasberry bushes should be properly tied up, if not done before.

FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Dahlias will still require care. If the plants suffer from drought, water freely. Look over, and see that they are not injured by insects. Stake the plants immediately and tie up the branches, as a sudden wind would probably destroy many of the finest plants. Keep the earth well stirred about the roots, and if convenient, mulching with old cow manure will be of service.

Camellias should not be allowed to get too dry; syringe the plants freely.

Tulips, hyacinths, and other similar bulbs, should be taken up immediately.

Geraniums may still be propagated. Cut down the old plants, if not already done, and put in all the good cuttings.

Ericas of some kinds will yet answer for propagation. Young plants should be placed in a frame, in preference to remaining in the green-house.

Cactuses will need looking after; see that they do not stand in the *hot sun* all day, or they will be likely to die off at the roots. Place them in the open air, in a half shady situation.

Chrysanthemums should be headed down this month.

Roses of the tender and hardy kinds may be layered now, in pots or in the ground. Budding should be performed this month. Keep the plants clear from insects, by the application of the whale oil soap.

Calceolarias done flowering, may now be separated, and the young plants placed in frames.

Seedlings, such as Chinese primrose, ericas, &c., should be potted off into small pots.

Carnations and pinks should be propagated, the former by layering the young shoots, and the latter by pipings. *Auriculas and polyanthuses* must be placed in cool situations.

Green-house plants will require considerable attention; do not let them lie about the garden, here and there, as if they were not worth any thing. Let them all be set together, or as many together as possible in one lot; see that they are tied up to sticks—well watered—and if any of them need it, they are repotted. Plants of all kinds need looking to in August, but in a good collection there is no particular time, only when the plants suffer; they should then have immediate care, whether in summer fall, or winter. Look out and save the seeds of the camellias. Prune in all straggling plants.—*Mag. of Hor.*

FRENCH MODE OF MAKING SUGAR FROM BEETS—Mr. Dumas made, the 31st of last December, to the Academy of Sciences, a communication full of interest on the subject of the fabrication of sugar from beets. He showed many products of the fabric established near Carlsruhe, by M. l'Bon, of Haber, and especially the beets cuti n strips, and dried by fire, in such a manner, as to preserve unaccountably, the sugar obtained of the first thion, by the infusion of cold on the dried beet, the brown sugar proceeding from the exhaustion of this same matter, and finally the molasses, which is of a quality very much superior to that of ordinary molasses.

He observed that the beet, by this process of drying is reduced to 1-5 of its weight, or to 20 per ct., and that in this state it contains ½ of its weight in real sugar, that is to say 10 per cent. of the primitive weight. Cold water is sufficient to engross 8 of these 10 parts; and in passing many times successively the same water over new dried beets, one can obtain a syrup so strong that it can be crystalized. The sugar of this first crystalization is like very fine cassonade. The sugar obtained by the maceration by heat of the remainder is more brown. In all cases, one is sure of extracting thus from the beet all the sugar contained in it, and one can think thereupon of the establishment of fabrics which will proceed constantly, and will draw even from necessity their first matter from different points, when the produce of the place shall have been exhausted.

The beet dried and reduced thus to 1-5 of its weight, will become a first matter easily transported, weighing only twice as much as the sugar contained.

The Society of encouragement have proposed a piece for this same subject, and they announce that the question has been completely resolved by one of the concurrents.

Mr. Dumas has announced besides that an owner of Carpenteas has learned to dry with little difficulty, by the heat of the sun alone, beets cut in thin slices. By this process, of so little expense, the beet will be without color, and one can hope that the sugar will be extracted still less colored than that which is dried by the fire. They add that in this place, during the months of autumn, a man and a woman laboring constantly, can cut and dry from 70 to 80,000 in a week. In truth, the beet, in the northern provinces, attains its maturity only at a time when the sun has not force enough to dry it; but we presume that, if industry continues to develope itself in bad sugar, it will end in cultivating the plant only in the middle provinces, from whence the dried product will be carried into the north.—*Trans. for the Boston Cult.*

IMPROVED SYSTEM—ROTATION OF CROPS.

The very best rotation of crops, is a subject vastly more important than any other one connected with the farming business. As such, it has been for years to me a matter of deep anxiety and interest, the object being, to digest a system, which shall in its detail, yield the greatest immediate return, and ultimately improve the fertility of the soil;—to be an augmenting and ameliorating system—a desideratum to farmers of more intrinsic value than a remedy for the Hessian fly and "cause and remedy" for mildew combined; because this system will prove, in its very operation, the best cure for all these evils, of any yet known. Farmers may expatiate as they please, about the cause and effect of all the ills that wheat is "heir to," yet in the main, the whole may be ascribed to a bad, exhausting, and depleting system of rotation. Take the seasons as they come, and is not the best grain found always on the richest ground, cultivation in other respects corresponding?

An inquiring farmer proposes to lay off his farm in eight fields; so I shall submit a system—that has cost some labour and experience—in tabular form; and which, if adopted in a proper spirit, may be enclosed in a frame for convenient reference. It will be observed, the ruinous practice of "wheat after wheat" is entirely obviated; I, *too, practice* what I here *preach.*

	Field No. 1	Field No. 2.	Field No. 3.	Field No. 4.	Field No. 5.	Field No. 6.	Field No. 7.	Field No. 8.
1st Year	Wheat	Rye	Wheat	Clover	Corn	Wheat	Clover	Oats
2d "	Rye	Clover	Corn	Wheat	Oats	Clover	Wheat	Wheat
3d "	Clover	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Wheat	Rye	Corn	Clover
4th "	Wheat	Corn	Wheat	Clover	Clover	Corn	Oats	Wheat
5th "	Corn	Oats	Clover	Wheat	Wheat	Oats	Wheat	Rye
6th "	Oats	Wheat	Clover	Corn	Rye	Wheat	Rye	Clover
7th "	Wheat	Clover	Rye	Oats	Clover	Corn	Wheat	Corn
8th "	Clover	Wheat	Oats	Wheat	Wheat	Oats	Rye	Wheat

Where there is not sufficient available manure, the field of oats may be fallowed; but if the means of accumulating manure, on a good farm, be well husbanded, which can be done by compost to any extent, the wheat-stubble should and *can* be manured for corn, and the oat-stubble also for wheat. The second crop of clover is ploughed under, to manure the wheat. Corn, oats and rye, all exhausting crops, it will be observed, can only occupy each field once in eight years, while each field is twice well manured with stable manure in the same term of years, in addition to the clover ploughed under. Barley may be substituted wholly or in part for oats. Being partial to the permanent pasture afforded by our native green grass, I keep an additional enclosure for that purpose, and mow both clover-fields, which, in addition to the corn-fodder, will winter a large stock, using the straw only for litter. Although formerly partial to timothy for hay, I would not now tolerate it, under the above system. My reasons are plain; clover hay made on the plan of curing in the cock (*or shade,*) instead of scattering it out to the breeze, sun, dew and rain, I prefer to timothy hay for all purposes; while the former, belonging as it does to the leguminous class of plants, is ameliorating, and a fertilizer, the latter

being of the tuberous rooted or culmiferous class of plants, exhausting the soil by feeding on the specific food of wheat, is a sterilizer. Well, I myself have tried roots, and would not condemn them wholly; but I contend, the acre of ground forced by manure and culture, producing a good crop of beets, will, under like circumstances, produce an equal, if not greater amount of solid nutriment in the shape of corn. If you *must* experiment with beets, they may be cultivated in his corn-field, without obstructing the above system. But mark, if the system of rotation above described, on account of furnishing the best food for stock, summer and winter, and *insuring* good crops, while it improves the soil, does not meet general favour, long after the present mania and fever for beet culture shall have collapsed, to be noticed only among the things "that have been." Perhaps I ought to add, that it is necessary on some farms, to subject parts of the land to tillage crops, to clean and clear them of binding grass before adopting this system, which was my case; it must be remembered that lime is a great auxiliary to this, —the same as to other systems.

And now, Mr. Editor, aware of a partiality to beet culture for stock, I shall look out for a censorial notice from some ready pen; nevertheless, I shall not be *easily* driven from my ground. W. PENN KINZER.

Springlawn Farm, Pequea, Lancaster Co., May 1841.

Farmer's Cabinet.

ABOLITIONISM IN OHIO.

The facts set forth in the communication of Mr. Shanks are important to slave-holders travelling on the Ohio.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal.

Believing it important to slave-holders in the South to know the efforts that are now making especially a Cincinnati, under the sanction of law, to take their slaves from them, I submit for publication in your Journal the result of my observation in passing down the Ohio river with some slaves.

On the 15th inst., at 2 A. M., I landed at Cincinnati, on my way home from Virginia to Memphis, Tenn. on board the steamboat Sylph, with a family of eight negroes, the father and mother and six children all pretty well grown. The Captain very politely agreed to land them on the Kentucky shore or send them over at daylight for me in the yawl before any of the citizens would have an opportunity to come on board and steal them from me. While getting them from the stern of the boat to the bow into the yawl at daylight, the old woman was taken by some of the deck passengers into a steam boat lying next the shore, and thence removed, with all possible speed, into the city.

As I had the others secured and could not believe she would leave her husband and children, I passed over the river and put them in jail for safe-keeping until I could get a boat to land for them.—When I returned to the Cincinnati landing, I was aided by the mate and crew in searching the Sylph and the boat lying along her side, but could not find her. I engaged my passage on the steamboat Nautilus, Capt. Smith, whom with all his officers and crew, I found Kentuckians in feeling and ready to render me every possible aid.

The woman taken from me was of no value; indeed she had been an expense for years, and I was taking her along to support her with her family; but finding she preferred being free in Cincinnati to being supported with them by me, I did not make an effort to recover her. After leaving Cincinnati the next day, I was informed by one of the hands on board the boat that a man had told him, just before we started, that, if I would give him five dollars, he would bring the woman to me, but I had left the boat to get the others in readiness to start, and the captain and crew were not informed of it until after the boat started. The man who proposed delivering her up, I have no doubt, from many circumstances, was the deck passenger who, aided by his wife, had taken her off, and, finding he had a hard bargain, was willing to cancel it on easy terms.

I was informed that, in the course of the day, particular inquiry was made where the other negroes were, and if they had been on shore at Cincinnati; and I was surprised to find intelligent men entertaining the opinion that slaves, if permitted to go on the Ohio side, were free, under the laws of the State. Although the officers and crew on both the boats were willing to afford me every aid, I do not believe that, at Cincinnati, without a strong guard, I could have kept the other servants aboard the boat without losing a part or all of them.

I have been thus particular in giving details, that travellers having servants with them may be apprised of the difficulty of passing Cincinnati without losing them, and losing them irrecoverably, if the late opinion of the laws and constitution given in Ohio be sustained.

Respectfully, LEWIS SHANKS.

Louisville, June 17, 1841.

EXPLANATION OF AGRICULTURAL TERMS.

1. Broad-Cast Husbandry—is that in which the grain or seed is sown by a cast of the hand, so as to be strewed equally as possible over the whole ground.

2. Drill Husbandry—is that in which the grain or seed is sown in rows, by means of machines contrived for that purpose, and the ground afterwards kept stirred and cleared of seeds by a kind of plough called the horse-hoe, hence sometimes called the horse-hoeing husbandry.

3. Convertible Husbandry—is when the ground is cultivated alternately in tillage and grass. This is much practiced in some parts of the country, with wheat and clover. A field in clover soon after haying, is turned up and sowed with wheat and clover seed. After the wheat is taken off it is once mowed, when it is again ploughed up and sowed as before; thus the ground carries the wheat every other year, and the intermediate years, clover. The term applies also to a succession of any kind of crops in which grass is comprehended as one.

4. Trench Ploughing—is running the plough twice in the same furrow. In doing this the top soil, with all its foul weeds, is cast to the bottom of the trench, and a new soil is thrown up on which the sun has never before shed its rays. It is done sometimes at one operation, by a plough constructed for the purpose, called a trench plough.

5. Horizontal Ploughing—is so conducted by the use of an instrument, called "ratter level," as to lay the side hills in horizontal beds, about six feet wide, with deep hollows or water furrows between, for the purpose of retaining the rains.

6. Indigenous Plants—are such as are natives of the country in which they are found or grown. Thus, maize, the potato, and tobacco, are called indigenous to America, having been found here, and from America introduced into Europe.

7. Exotic Plants—are such as are natives of foreign countries. Such as the lemon tree, and many others, when introduced into the New England States, are cultivated in hot houses.

8. Annual Plants—are such as are of but one year's duration. Such are the most of our garden plants, and all others growing from seed sown in the spring, which are at maturity in the summer or autumn following, producing flowers and ripe seed, and afterwards perish both in their top and roots.

9. Biennial Plants—are such as, in their roots at least are of two year's duration. Many of these plants perish in their top the first year, but live in the root through the winter, and the second year shoot up stalks, flower, produce seed, and afterwards perish both in the root and branch. Such are the parsnip, carrot, &c.

10. Perennial Plants—are such as are of many years' duration. Such are all plants whether the leaves and stalks perish annually or not, provided the roots are many years' duration, as the horse radish, burdock, &c.

11. Herbaceous Plants—are those whose herb, that is, whose stem and branches are of but one year's duration whether the root be annual, biennial, or perennial.

12. Esculent Plants—are such as are replete with nutritious matter, consequently proper for being eaten as food. Such are parsnips, carrots, cabbage, and various others of a similar nature.

13. Unbelliferous Plants—are all such as produce their flowers on the end of numerous little flower stocks, or rays, nearly equal in length, spreading from a common point or centre, forming a level, usually convex or globose surface, somewhat like a spread umbrella, as the parsnip, carrot, &c.

14. Leguminous Plants—are those of the pulse kind, which producing their seeds in pods, may be gathered by the hand, as peas, beans, &c.

15. Culmiferous Plants—are all such as have smooth pointed stems, and whose seeds are inclosed in chaffy husks or coverings. All the grains and most of the grasses, as well as many other plants are of this kind.

16. Deciduous Plants—are all such plants whether of the tree or shrub kind, as shed or lose their leaves in the autumn or winter seasons.

17. Tuberous Plants—are such as consist of one or more knobbed tubers of a solid fleshy substance, as the potato, artichoke, &c.

18. Bulbous Roots—are such as have a roundish, swelling, bulbous, form, composed of numerous scales or coats, as the onion, garlic, &c.

19. Tap Roots—are such as in the form of a tap descend down into the ground in a perpendicular direction, as the carrot, parsnip, red clover, &c.

20. Fibrous Roots—are such as are wholly composed of numerous thready or fibrous parts, such as the roots of all kinds of grain.

21. Fadicles or Radicles—in botany, are in the small fibrous roots, which extend themselves in every direction in the earth for the purpose of collecting nourishment for the support of the plant.

22. White Crops—are such as become bleached, and dry while ripening their seed; such are all the various kinds of grain.

23. Green Crops—all plants while their leaves continue green, and especially such as having large leaves, draw much of their nourishment from the atmosphere. The Green Crops therefore exhaust the soil much less than the White Crops, whose leaves become dry, receive nothing from the atmosphere, but draw all their support from the soil while ripening their seed.

24. Rotation of Crops—is a course of different crops, in succession on the same piece of ground, for a certain number of years, after which the course is renewed and goes around again in the same order. There is a difference between a course of crops and a rotation of crops. Thus, if a piece of ground in sward be broken up and planted with Indian corn the first year, the second year with potatoes, the third year sowed with oats and grass seed; and mowed the fourth and sixth year, this makes a course in crops. If then the seventh year it again be broken up, planted as before, and the same course of cropping pursued, it becomes a rotation of crops.

25. Soiling—is the feeding of cattle, either in the barn or yard, through the summer, with new mown grass or roots.

26. Live Hedge—is a fence formed of living plants, usually the white thorn, planted closely in rows, which being trimmed annually, and kept clear of weeds, in a few years grow into a living permanent fence, capable of stopping effectually every kind of domestic animals. Most of the common farm fences in England are of this kind.

27. Quicks—a name commonly given to the young plants of the white thorn used in planting hedges.

28. *Layers*—are the tender branches of trees and shrubs bent down and buried in the earth, leaving the top out, in which situation they are fastened with hooks to prevent their rising. The part in the earth sends out roots, after which it is separated from the parent tree, and transplanted in the same manner as the trees raised from the seed.

29. *Cuttings or Slips*—Are small portions of the twigs, branches, or roots of plants, cut off with a knife, or slipped off with the thumb and finger, for the purpose of setting or planting in the earth with a view of producing new plants, or trees of the same kind.

30. *Sets*—are young plants taken from the seed bed to be set or planted out. Cabbage, and various plants are usually propagated in this way, being first sown in beds, from which the plants are taken up and set out in the fields or garden.

31. *Fallow*—signifies land in a state of rest, not being planted or sown for a season, but repeatedly ploughed and harrowed, for the purpose of clearing it of weeds and dividing and pulverizing the soil more perfectly. Such is sometimes called a naked fallow, because the land carries no crop.

32. *A Green Fallow*—is that were the land has been rendered mellow and clean from weeds by means of some kind of green crops such as turnips, peas, potatoes, &c., cultivated by the horse, plough and hoe. The crop so cultivated, and for the above purpose, is called a fallow crop. In this mode of fallowing, no time is lost by the land being left idle or in an unproductive state. Fallowing is sometimes distinguished by the seasons of the year in which the business is either principally or wholly accomplished—hence we have summer, winter and spring fallow.

33. *Winter Fallow*—is only breaking up the land or ploughing in the fall, and leaving it exposed to the action of the frosts of the winter.

34. *Dibble*—is a tool of very simple construction, for making holes in the ground at equal distances, in which

certain seeds are sometimes planted, in this way are said to be dibbled in. It is used also in transplanting. The handle of an old spade or shovel, sharpened at the lower end, may answer very well for this purpose.

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

The Wedded Life.

BY MRS. SANFORD.

The first year of a young woman's wedded life, is generally the most unhappy, and the most trying one she experiences. However intensely we may have studied the character of our affianced, however well we may have imagined we know it in all its narrow windings, still shall we find, when we become wives, that we have something else to learn. By actions are the affections on either side shown, and although it is in the power and nature of a woman to manifest her devotedness by a thousand little attentions, she must not repine if she receives not the like.

The feelings of the other sex are not so soft and exquisite as those of our own; if they were we might possibly be happier, and we may for a moment wish they were so, but we shall restrain so selfish a desire, if we reflect how much more unfit they would be by such a constitution to bear the crosses and buffets of the world.

It is said that lovers' quarrels are but the renewal of love, but it is not so in truth. Continued differences and bickerings will undermine the strongest affection, and a wife cannot be too careful to avoid disputes upon the most trivial subject; indeed it is the every day occurrences which try the love and temper of the married life; great occasions for quarrels seldom occur. Every wish, every prejudice must meet with attention, and the first thought of a woman should be the pleasing and providing for her husband. It is impossible to enumerate all the little incidents which may annoy married men, or the little unobtrusive pleasure which it is in the power of a wife to give; but throughout her life in employments, she must bear his pleasures on her mind. She must act for him in preference to herself, and she will be amply rewarded by witnessing his delight in her and his home. To a woman who loves her husband with all the devotedness of her nature, this will be a pleasure, not a task; and to make him happy, she will never grudge any sacrifice of self.

The greatest misery a woman can experience is the changed heart, and the alienated affections of her husband, but even in that painful case she must not upbraid; she must bear with patience and fortitude her great disappointment, she must return good for evil to the utmost, and her consolation will be the consciousness that her trials have not their rise or continuance in any decline of affection or duty on her part.

Some women in order to win back the husband's wandering love, have recourse to attempts to arouse his jealousy; but they are much mistaken in pursuing such a course. A man, however debased his conduct, never entirely forgets the love he once bore to the bride of his youth; there are moments when feelings of tenderness for her will return with force to his heart; to reap the benefit of such moments, the injured, forgiving wife must still be enshrined in the purity of former times. A husband will excuse his faults to himself, and in some measure, stand exonerated in the world, if the wife relax in the propriety of her conduct, while on the contrary, the gentle forbearance, the uncomplaining patience, and the unobtrusive rectitude of the woman he injures, will deeply strike to his heart, and do much to win him back to his former love, and to the observance of the vows he breathed at the altar where his heart was devoted to the being from whom it has wandered. A kind look, affectionate expression half uttered, must bring his wife to his side, and she must with smiles of tenderness, encourage the returning affection, carefully avoiding all reference to her sufferings or the cause of them.

This will not be difficult for virtuous women to perform. Our love which before marriage is constrained by the modesty and reserve natural to our sex, increases in fervency and depth afterwards; it enables us to bear unfelt the world's scorn; all is swallowed up in it. An affectionate wife clings to her husband through poverty and riches; and the more the world recedes from him, the more firmly will she stand by him; she will be his friend when no others come near him; she will be his comforter when all earthly comforts have slid from him. Her devotedness will be his rock, when he has no other support; she will smile at the frowns of the world; she will not heed its censures; he is her all, and in love are all other feelings to be forgotten or absorbed. No sacrifice will be too great, the faintest smile will not be rewarded too little; quick at feeling unkindness, we are also quick at feeling tenderness, and a very trifling circumstance is sufficient to awaken or to still the pain of our heart, and bring us misery or happiness.

Best Cement for Joining Glass.—If the glass is not likely to be exposed to moisture, the pieces may be joined by a solution of equal parts of gum Arabic and loaf sugar in water: or if these are not at hand the white of an egg may answer nearly as well. But a strong water proof cement, that is equally transparent, may be made by digesting finely powdered gum copal, in thrice its weight of sulphuric ether till it is dissolved. This solution may be applied to the edges of the broken glass, with a camel hair pencil, and the pieces must be put together immediately and pressed close till they adhere.—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

Best Cement for Joining China.—Heat a piece of chalk to a full red heat in a fire; and while this is heating, take the white of an egg, and mix and heat together with it, onefourth of its weight of powdered or scraped cheese, (such as is most void of cream, or oily matter, is preferable,) or the curd that is formed by adding vinegar to skimmed milk; take the chalk from the fire, and before it is cold reduce it to powder, and add as much of it to the mixture as will form a thick paste, and beat them anew all altogether, and use the composition immediately. When this is dry, it will resist, in a great measure, either heat or moisture. A semi-transparent cement suitable for china ware, may be made by gently boiling the flour of rice with water.—*N. Y. Mechanic.*

Yeast.—Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for an hour; let it afterwards stand until it becomes milk warm, bottle it and cork it close. One pint of this will make eighteen pounds of bread.—*Lady's Annual Register.*

Diarrhœa.—People need not be long troubled with that disorder so generally prevalent at this season, commonly known as the Summer, or Bowel Complaint, when the certain remedy therefor may be found on every man's dinner-table, in the shape of salt and vinegar. Two teaspoonfuls of the former dissolved in half a gill of the latter, and swallowed at a draft, will in most cases effect an instant cure. The second dose, if needed, will assuredly accomplish it. We are ready to give our certificate to Dr. Pickle, in the premises; for we witnessed the proof. *Quod erat demontstrandum*—which is as much to say, in Dutch, "it hasch been tried."—This recipe should be published annually—every summer.—*Nantucket Inquirer.*

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Molasses.—We note sales of 100 bbls. New Orleans at 27 cts. At auction on Tuesday 50 hhds. Sugar House, inferior quality were sold at 21½ cts. and 57 bbls. ditto at 27 cts.

Plaster.—Sales this week at $2,62½a$2,75 per ton.

Sugar.—At auction the cargo of brig Commerce, 212 hhds. Porto Rico, was sold at $7,15a$8,15.—A parcel of 150 hhds. was also offered and the first lot sold at $7,10a$7,40—sale stopped. By private sale, 60 hhds. Porto Rico were taken at $7,25 for common to $8,25 for very good.

Tobacco.—The demand for all descriptions of Maryland has been lively thoughout the week, and a very fair business has been done. We continue former quotations with the remark that prices are fully sustained, viz:—interior and common $4a4,50; middling to good $5a7,50; good $8a8,50; and fine $9a$13. Holders generally are very firm at these rates. Ohio Tobacco has been in active request throughout the week, and sales to the extent of about 500 hhds. have been made at prices within the range of former quotations, which we continue, viz. common to middling $4,50a5,25; good $5,50a6,50; fine red and wrappery $8a12; prime yellow $7,50a10; and extra wrappery $12a14. The inspections of the week comprise 340 hhds. Maryland; 478 hhds. Ohio; 7 hhds. Virginia; and 10 hhds. Kentucky—total 835 hhds.

Cattle.—The offerings of Beef cattle at the drove yards this morning reached 400 head, of which over 200 were sold at $5 to $6,50 per 100 lbs. as in quality. Other parcels were near the city but were not brought into the market. Live Hogs are not plenty, and we quote at $5,50 per 100 lbs.

Flour.—There is but a limited demand for Howard street Flour and the price is without change.—Holders are generally offering to sell good standard brands from stores at $5,50, but we have not heard of any sales to-day. We are not able to give a definite quotation of the receipt price.

No sales of City Mill Flour. Offers are made to sell at $6 for new wheat.

Sales of fresh ground Susquehanna at $5,75.

Grain.—Sales of several parcels of new Maryland and Virginia Wheats, of good quality, at 117 a 119 cts. Sales of Pennsylvania, old, to-day at 118a120 cents. A sale of Pennsylvania Rye to day at 60 cts. We note sales of yellow Md. Corn to-day at 63 a 64 cts. and of white at 67a68 cts. A lot of Pennsylvania yellow was also sold to-day at 63 cts. A sale of Pennsylvania Rye at 60 cts. No change in the price of Oats. Sales of Maryland to day at 46a47 cts and of Pennsylvania at 50 cts.

Provisions.—The transactions in Provisions are confined entirely to Bacon which continues with only a fair demand at last week's prices, viz. prime western assorted at 5¼ to 5¾ cents; Hams at 6 to 8 cents; Sides at 5¼ cents; Shoulders at 4 to 4¼ cents and Joles at 2¾ to 3 cents. Parcels of inferior quality are selling at rates below these prices according to the condition of the article. We are not advised of any sales of Baltimore cured Bacon. We continue to quote Mess Beef at $12,50; No. 1 at $9 and Pime at $8 nominal. The last sales of Mess Pork were at $11,50 specie. Prime is held at $9,50. Western Lard in kegs in good order is held at 8 cents.

At Philadelphia, July 16.—Flour and Meal—We quote Penna. brands $5,37½a5,50, the latter for fresh ground; small sales Western at $5,25 per bbl. Cattle—Beef Cattle offered 560, of which near 400 sold at 5¼a6c.

At Charleston.—Cotton—More inquiry—Sales of 2040 bales at 8a10¼ cents. Rice—Some lots have been taken at $3a4,25. Grain—No arrivals—prices nominal. Flour—Howard st. and Philadelphia $6a6,50.

At Richmond, July 16.—Flour—Country Flour $5¼a$5¼; stock extremely light. Grain—Wheat—Nothing doing; Corn—65c, and dull. Oats—From vessels 40 to 52 cts. Tobacco—Lugs, common $3¼a$4,20; manufacturing do $4¼a$5; leaf, common $5a$5¼; middling $5¾a$6¼; good $6¼a$7¼; fine shipping $7¼a$11¼; extra manufacturing $10. Cattle Market—Cattle on the hoof $5a$7 per hundred pounds according to quality; rough fat 5a7c per lb; mutton $3a$6, according to quality.

A hogshead of sun cured tobacco was last week sold in Lynchburg at the rate of $25,25 per 100 lbs. This is said to be the highest price obtained this year.

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14 DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The Cunard steamer Caledonia arrived at Boston on Saturday, at one o'clock, P. M. having left Liverpool on the 4th instant, and made the passage in 13 days.

The papers contain very little intelligence of positive importance beyond the returns of the elections for the new Parliament. So far the success of the Conservatives has been sufficient to leave its political complexion hardly a subject of doubt. The defeat of the ministerial candidates in many places is a subject of grievous disappointment to the organs of the party, which attribute the tory triumph to nothing but bribery,—the actual purchase of votes.

The session of Parliament was prorogued by the Queen in person by a speech from the throne.

The English papers speak of the crops as being generally very promising both in Great Britain and on the continent. The distress from want of work in the manufacturing districts of England was not so great as at the last previous advices.

The Scotch papers say—"The weather continues delightful and our luxuriant fields are careering on. In all quarters Providence is showing goodness on the land."

Every vestige of hope for the safety of the President had flown.

Trade in the manufacturing districts of England was better. Cotton had improved in demand, and 1-8 a ¼d in price for American descriptions. Very little change in corn.

Money in London was worth 5 per cent. per annum, and many heavy failures had taken place.

Liverpool Cotton Market—Friday, July 2.—The demand for Cotton throughout the week has been pretty brisk, and not less than 29,230 bags have been sold of which speculators have taken 3000, and exporters 300 American. The market is not very abundantly supplied, and an advance of 1-3 per lb. has been obtained for American descriptions on last week's prices.—Brazil, Egyptian, East India, &c. are without any material alteration in prices. The trade have bought freely, there having been a still further improvement in the demand for yarn and goods last Tuesday at Manchester. There were forwarded in the country last month unsold 5600 American, 150 Brazil, and 20 Surat. The import of the week amounts to 29,489 bags. To-day's demand has been pretty brisk, and the sales amount to fully 5000 bags, for which full prices have been obtained.

Sales from the 26th June to the 2d inst. inclusive:—50 Sea Island 14a17¼, 10 Stained do 7; 8000 Upland 5¼a7¼; 11460 Orleans 4¼a8¼; 4760 Alabama and Mobile 5¼.

In the Amsterdam markets during the week ending Tuesday, June 28. Of tobacco 123 hhds realized 23¼c to 24¼c. The sales of cotton were only 300 bales Surinam, but at higher prices, viz: 38c to 47c.

At Havre, on the 28th June, the cotton sales were composed of 2095 bales Louisiana at 75f to 108f; Mobile at 77f to 102f, 649 Georgia at 85f to 95f; and 30 bales Floridas at 89f.

DAIRY FARM WANTED.

A Farm of about 100 acres, in the vicinity of the city, suitable for a Dairy and Market Farm, is wanted, possession to be had on or about Christmas—for which City Property, centrally situated, and productive, will be exchanged at fair valuation. Any one having such to dispose of, will address a note to R. R. S: at the American Farmer office, stating the price and terms if it should be deemed preferable to obtain in that way; distance and road from the city, improvements, quality of the soil, and such other particulars as will enable the advertiser to judge of its suitableness for his purpose. jy 22 3t

BERKSHIRE PIGS.

The subscriber has for sale, several pairs very fine Berkshire pigs 2 months old, black spotted breed—Also several superior young breeding Sows, now in pig, and several Boars, 9 to ten months old.

Also a variety of other breeds, for particulars of which see former advertisements. jy 22

TURNIP & KALE SEED.

Growth 1841, sown from 20th July to 10th Sept. preferred time of sowing 15th August, just received from our seed gardens near this city.

2500 lbs white Flat TURNIP SEED, growth of 1841, and raised from picked roots of the most perfect description.

800 lb Pink top do do do

600 lb Siberian Kale or German Sprouts, extra curled, unmixed and very prime.

Also for sale, Early yellow and white Dutch Turnip Seed, Norfolk, Globe, Tunkard, Ruta Baga, Aberdeen, long yellow French, and Hybrid Turnip Seed, white and black Spanish and yellow Turnip Radish Seed for fall sowing, round Spinach, extra large and fine.

R. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.
jy 21 Manufacturers and Seedsmen, 60 Light street.

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT,

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

BEING the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CRADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t

FOR SALE,

Two FILLIES, one rising two years, the other one year.—The first is a grey, the other a bay. Also, a Colt about three months old, a beautiful bay with a spot in his forehead. The following is the pedigree of the two first:

Dam, DAIRY MAID, was got by Zahara out of Fanny Fairmaid. Zahara, dapple grey, foaled 8th April, 1839, by Thornton's Rattler—his dam by Winter's Arabian, grand dam, Alexandria, (half sister to Lady Lightfoot) by the imported Alexander, g. g. dam Taylor's famous Black Maria. See Turf Register, vol. 3, p. 586.

FANNY FAIRMAID, ch. m. foaled 15th May, 1827, was got by Rob Roy.—Her dam, Fairmaid, bred by Gov. Sprigg, of Maryland, was got by First Consul; her grandam, Jane Lowndes, by Thornton's imported Driver, (he by Lord Egremont's Driver) her g. g. d. Modesty, by Hall's Union; her g. g. g. d. by Galloway's Selim, her g. g. g. g. d. imported mare from the Duke of Hamilton's stock by Spot; her g. g. g. g. g. d. by Cartouch; her g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Sidburgh; her g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by old Traveller, and her g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. g. d. by Childers, out of a Barb mare. See Turf Register, vol. 3, p. 586

The Fillies are by the celebrated imported horse John Bull; the Colt is out of the same mare by the famous horse *Captain*.—For terms and farther particulars apply to SAML SANDS,
ma 26 Office of the American Farmer.

VALUABLE JACKS FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorised to sell the following described Jacks:

An imported *Spanish Jack*, 6 years old, and equal in vigor to any in the United States—he was imported by an officer of the navy—is very docile and tractable, of a greyish color, inclining to white—his colts are remarkably strong and powerful.—He is now near Easton, Md., and will be sold deliverable in this city—has been valued at $1000, but will be sold for cash at a somewhat lower price.

Another improved *Spanish Jack*, 5 years old; a beautiful animal, also brought to this country by an officer of the navy—he is now standing at Middletown, Md., and his powers will be fully tested during the season, and will be sold when he has proved himself to be a sure foal getter.

Also another fine Jack, about 9 years old—has proved himself a sure foal getter,—having got 60 foals out of 70 mares he covered last season, under disadvantageous circumstances, having been carried round the country to serve the mares—price, delivered in this city or at Elkton, Md. $400.

Also another fine *Jack*, 5 years old this spring, now in the neighborhood of this city—he was sired by *Black Hawk*, the largest Jack in the U. States, who was sold to a gentleman in Kentucky for $6000. This Jack is 44 or 45 inches high, is a quick coverer, and sure foal getter—he cost $1700, but the owner will now sell him for $400, deliverable in this city.

It is unnecessary to remark on the value of the Mule; the people of this State, like those of old Kentucky, are beginning to appreciate this hardly animal for the plough and other farming purposes.

Address, post paid. SAMUEL SANDS,
mh 19 Office American Farmer.

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his fall litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lossing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for the improved Ulster breed of Irish Graziers, bred by Wm. Murdook, Esq. of Annaroe, co'y Monaghan, Ireland. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire $20 per pair; for Irish Graziers $25 per pair, with the addition of $1 for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid. JOHN P. E. STANLEY,
june 17 Or apply at No. 50 S. Calvert street, Baltimore.

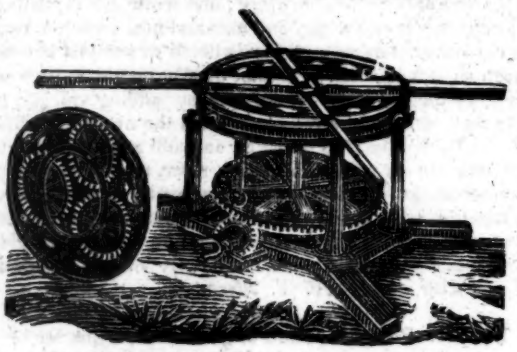
PORTABLE THRASHING MACHINES AND HORSE POWERS.

The undersigned are preparted to supply any number of their patent Thrashing Machines and Horse Powers, which are made on the same plan as those sold the last several years and which have given entire satisfaction to all who have used them.

Certificates can be produced which speak in the highest terms of their superior strength and capacity. They will be sold at the following prices, viz:

Two horse powers, with thrasher and fixtures complete, $160 00
Four horse, 210 00

An experienced machinest will be sent to put up machines when required, for whose services an extra (moderate) charge will be made. ROBT. SINCLAIR, Jr. & Co.
je 30 Manufacturers and Seedsmen, 60 Light st.



MARTINEAU'S IRON HORSE-POWER.

The above cut represents this horse-power, for which the subscriber is proprietor of the patent-right for Maryland, Delaware, and the Eastern Shore of Virginia; and he would most respectfully urge upon those wishing to obtain a horse power, to examine this before purchasing elsewhere; for beauty, compactness and durability it has never been surpassed.

Threshing Machines, Wheat Fans, Cultivators, Harrows and the common hand Corn Sheller constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest prices.

Agricultural Implements of any peculiar model made to order at the shorest notice.

Castings for all kinds of ploughs, constantly on hand by the pound or ton. A liberal discount will be made to country merchants who purchase to sell again.

Mr. Hussey manufactures his reaping machines at this establishment R. B. CHENOWETH,
corner of Front & Ploughman sts. near Baltimore st. Bridge, or No. 20, Pratt street. Baltimore, mar 31, 1841

AN OVERSEER WANTED.

One that can come well recommended will hear of an excellent situation by applying at the office of the American Farmer.
jy 12 3t

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price $5
A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence, for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150
A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130
The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2 or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100
The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20 miles of ditch in one season.
A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARATING, WINNOWING, and putting in the bag, corn or any kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or 2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200
A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS, RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25
Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing machines, Tenonding do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills, Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors, and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning Chissels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE.

CHOICE FRUIT TREES.

The advertiser offers for sale an assortment of choice fruit trees, principally pears and apples. These trees were imported from France in 1839, as standard trees for a nursery of select fruit. The greater part are in blossom. Purchasers can make their selection now and remove the trees in the fall, and may expect fruit the ensuing season. The trees can be seen adjoining Mount Pleasant, 2¼ miles Falls Road.—Apply to SAML. SANDS.

JOHN T. DURDING, *Agricultural Implement Manufacturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore,*

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by experienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them,

Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, $25
Straw Cutters, from $5 to 20
Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25
Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and well attended in putting up, $150
Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4 sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

☞Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail; Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing terms to suit purchasers. oc 14

HARVEST TOOLS.

J. S. EASTMAN, in Pratt near Hanover street, has on hand the real Waldron Grain and Grass Scythes; also American Grass Scythes that are warranted, and returnable if not good; superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles; a prime lot of Grass Sneeds at wholesale or retail; 400 Connecticut made Hay Rakes, equal to any ever offered in this market, at wholesale or retail; a prime article of cast-steel Hay and Manure Forks, also Hoes for garden use, and Elwell's best English made field Hoes, together with a general assortment of Agricultural Implements, such as Ploughs of all kinds, Harrows, Cultivators for Corn and Tobacco, Wheat Fans, at various prices, a superior article; Horse-power Threshing Machines—Farm Carts, with lime spreading machinery attached—a large quantity of Plough Castings constantly on hand, for sale at retail or by the ton—Machine Castings and machinery, made in the best manner and at short notice—likewise repairs, &c. &c. On hand several different Corn Planters, that have a good reputation.

N. B. Always on hand, Landreth's superior Garden Seeds, at retail. ma 26. J. S. EASTMAN.

STEAMING APPARATUS.

With a Boiler and Steam Tub of about five hundred gallons capacity each, in complete order for immediate use. Steaming or boiling it consumes a very small quantity of wood—it has been in use one year, and cost the owner $450—The owner having no farther use for it will take $150. Apply to SAML. SANDS.

A YOUNG JACK, 4 years old this grass, bred from the finest and largest Jack in the U. States—a getter of the best stock, 12 hands 1 inch high—his colts dropped the present season are unusually fine, $75, suckling the dam, cannot buy some of them—For sale at a price he can clear under good management in one year. Apply as above. Je 30

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street, Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.
p 22. 3m E. J. COOPER & Co.

LIME FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

The subscribers have erected kilns for burning Lime on the farm of Minchin Lloyd, Esq at the mouth of Pickawaxen Creek, on the Potomac, and are now prepared to furnish farmers and planters with the article, of a superior quality for the above purposes, at the low price of ten cents per bushel, delivered on board vessels; and there will be no detention to the vessels receiving the same. All orders will be punctually attended to, addressed to *Milton Hill Post Office, Charles county, Md.* ap 7*6m LLOYD & DOWNING.

SUPERIOR BAKEWELL SHEEP.

Farmers who are turning their attention to the improvement of their flocks of sheep, are referred to those noticed below, which are bred by John Barney, esq. whose fame as a breeder is well established throughout the land:

2 Rams, 5 years old this spring, for which $50 were offered and refused at the Fair last fall—price $60 each
1 Ram, 4 years old, got by an imported Ram, out of a full bred imported Ewe, both full bred Leicesters—same price.

These rams are represented as well worth $100 each. Also,

7 fine Ram Lambs, ready for delivery the latter part of August or Sept.—they were got by the last named ram; price $30 each.

HOGS—By the same Breeder.

5 pair Pigs, out of a white sow, a celebrated Jersey breed, got by Mr. Barney's Black Skinless Boar—this is allowed to be a very delicate meat for family use; also pigs out of a full bred spotted Berkshire sow, by the Skinless Boar—price of these pigs $20 a pair.

ALSO—Norfolk Thin Rind Pigs, from Mr. Townsend, of Conn. and Black spotted Berkshires, from Mr. Standish of Albany, and Mr. Townsend of Conn. and from the piggeries of Messrs. Stanley, Law, Gorsuch, and others of this vicinity—price $20 per pair.

Also, Irish Graziers—Woburns—and 3 or 4 pigs of a litter of a very fine Sow got by a Boar which got the mammoth Barrow exhibited at Washington in March last—these pigs are by a Woburn boar—price of these last litters $25 a pair.

Also, an Imported Chinese Sow, 18 months old, in pig by a full bred Berkshire boar—$25. A half Chester and half Berkshire sow 14 mos. old, $20. A hf China and hf Berkshire do. 18 months old $25. A Berkshire do. in pig by a Berkshire boar, 12 mos. old, $35. Another of same breed in pig by a boar of same, 8 mos. old, $22. Also, 3 blk. Berkshire Boars, 8 mos. old, 22 dolls.; and a half Irish Grazier and hf white Berkshire Boar, 10 months old, 15 dols.

☞Address, post paid, SAML. SANDS,